e Spirit Of The

Freedom of Inquiry, and the Power of the People.

Y C. G. EASTMAN.

WOODSTOCK, VERMONT, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 25, 1840.

VOL. I. NO. 21.

e Spirit Of The Age.

year, within six months; \$2,50 within the year, after the close of the year. To companies who papers at the office \$1,50 within six months;

if papers at the office \$1.50 within six months; let the close of a year. \$1,90 in advance for six. Single copies five cents, baseriptions will be received for a less period than the, and no paper discontinued till arrearages are cept at the option of the editor. The Aga cannot out of the State unless payment is made in ad-

nunications must be addressed to C. G. Eastmmunications must be addressed to and to insure attention, in all cases, the perpaid, and the name of the author given.
CE on Court Street, over the Post Office.

Job Work, TLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

HE FEDERAL CANDIDATE WILL NOT SPEAK IMSELF, LET THE RECORDS SPEAK FOR HIM. N. HARRISON, while Governor of Indiana Territorized a law passed by the Legislature, to SELLFOR FINE or COST. The same law decreed the ment of THIRTY-NINE STRIPES, to be indicted person thus sold, who should abscond from his HASER! Reader—hips do you like this specimen isonism, in addition to the Ohio case, and even han that; for the law specifically includes WOMEN as men to be WHIPPED to full THIRTY-NINE ES."

RISON AND THE HARRISON'S DEMOC-

RISON AND THE TARRISON'S DESIGNATION OF THE TARRISON'S DESIGNATION it in the Territory, and
the the training of the Union or who viction of any crime or breach
an two years resident of penal law, be sentenced to
Territory, and holds pay a fine, with or without
hold in fifty acres of
tithin any country of the shall and may be lawful for
or any less quantity in the court, before whom such
inty in which he shall conviction shall be had [] to inty in which he shall conviction shall be had; to which with the im- order the Sheriff to sell or ments made thereon, kire the person or persons e of the value of one so convicted, to service, to st dollars, or has paid any person, or persons who I in virtue of a deed of will pay the said fine and sance for further as easts for such term of time es from a person vest- as the court will think real the five, is in actual somable.

of five acres of And if such persons, so sen sion of the acres of And Itsuen persons, assen-higher to taxation in tentenced and hired or sold, unty in which he shall shall abscond from the ser-ident, shall be, and vice of his or her master or reby declared to be mistress, before the term of unlifted electors of rep-such service shall be expired. tives for the counties he or she so absending, shall th they are respectives on conviction before a justice of the peace, be WHIPPED WITH THIRTY-NINE esse B. Thomas, ker of the House of

B. Chambers,
B. Chambers,
Sident of the Council, the several courts of record
sident of the Council, in this Territory shall give wident of the Council, the several courts of record ived—September 17th, in this Territory shall give this act in charge to the grand jury at each and every court, in which a grand jury shall be sworn.

JESSE B. THOMAS,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Presentatives.

B. Chambers,
President of the Council.
Approved—Sept. 17, 1807.
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON

JOHN TYLER'S DEMOCRACY. JOHN TYLER'S DEMOCRACY.

John Tyler,—The federal candidate for the Vice dency—when a member of the Virginia Convention, against the extension of the right of suffrage, coung that the only true and legitimate qualification d be a freehold, thus virtually placing all power in ands of the few, that they should control the many. Struct from Gen. Hars

Extract from the letter climatifer, dated of Gen. Harrison's confidencial structure. In your last letter climatified and Cintrol of the Chemistry of the the recommendat to the The policy is that the

recommended to the dates at the ensing e- General make no further decout, to publish their polaration of his principles for d creeds, that the electrons are the public eye whilst occuming have a fair opportying his present position, y of choosing those se sentiments best account their own. There inded to the with their own. I have

THE SOVEREIGN PEOPLE ALWAYS HAVE A HT TO INTERROGATE THOSE WHO ARE CANATES FOR THEIR SUFFRAGES."

Martin Van Buren.

AND THEN THIS. THE (Major Gwynne) was authorized, IN CASES ERE FURTHER OPINIONS WERE ASKED FOR state my determination TO GIFE NO OTHER EDGES OF WHAT I WOULD OR WOULD NOT AFT SHOULD BE ELECTED TO THE PRESI-Gen. Harrison's letter to Joseph L. Williams.

THE REWARD OF VIRTUE.

Malesherbes once climbed up a rock in the Pyrees, and suddenly described an officer, the Cheer Ineganes, at some paces distant from him. o was waving some mineral in his hand. The ilosopher, in a short jacket, with a knobbed stick his hand, and with torn spatterdashes, stepped arer without cer emony, took the stone from the icer's hand, examined it, and said : "This is a igment of bay salt, and of all things the most exordinary in this neighborhood." The dragoons the retinue of the knight thought the peasant the Pyrences very impertment. The conversaon on the wonders of nature was in the meantime ntinued. The fine mind of Melesherbes unfolded self, they fell upon other subjects, and at last on e court of Louis XIV. "Ah, let us say nothing out that," said the officer; "Louis had only one pnest minister, who was too soon supplanted by e enemies of the throne." "This was"---"His ame is in every one, s heart-Malesherbes." "Is him you mean? It appears to me that he was ot in his place at court; he was deficient in the ecessary forms." "What forms; The nation equirers a man of virtue and genius; the rest is eaily found." You probably knew the minister vell?" "Only for his fame." "Fame often lies." But in this, not, in this most certainly not. But on, Mr. Naturalist, you appear not to love Malsherbes, and that I am sorry for, for you otherwise appear to be a very good sort of a man." Chevalier, I have very good reasons not to flatter he man." At this moment the sevent of Malerherbes came up, and accidently mentioned his master's name. The knight started: "Sir," said he, with the gratest respect, "the riddle is solved. There is only one man in Europe who is allowed

Love-I distinguished four season in love. First comes love before betrothal, or spring; then comes the summer, more ardent and fierce, which lasts from our betrothal to the altar; the third, the richly laden, soft, dreamy autumn, honey-moon; and after it, the winter, bright; clear winter, when you take shelter by your fireside from the cold without, and find every comfort and every pleasure

to speak ill of Malesherbes."

[From the Utica Observer]

A short time since we published the following pretty lines, written by Prof. Longfellow, and are now obliged to republish them from their circumstance that some fair, one (who no doubt has fancied herself the particular "maiden" within the Professor's knowledge) has sent us the annexed modest and beautiful answer which we give to the world in hopes that it will meet the eye and dispel the timidity of him whom the Professer cautions to" neware !

STANZAS. BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

I know a maiden hir to see, Take care? She can both false and friendly be Beware! beware! Trust her not, She is fooling thee!

She has two eyes so soft and brown, Take care She gives a side glance and looks down Beware! beware!

Trust her not. She is fooling thee !

She has a bosom white as snow. Take care! She knows how much it is best to show, Beware! beware!

She is fooling thee! She gives thee a garland woven fair,

Take care! It is a fool's cap for thee to wear, Beware! beware! Trust her not,

ANSWER.

She is fooling thee!

So you think me fair to see! My heart, take care, I'm ever true; nor false can be! Then why beware? Believe me,

I'm not fooling thee! And if my eyes are "soft and brown," Why take care?

'Tis your full gaze makes them look down Then why beware? Believe me, I'm not fooling thee!

My hair I know is of sunny hue, But why take care? My smiles are sunny too for you-Then why beware?

I'm not fooling thee! O flattery "are!

And if I do know, how much to show," Why cry beware? Believe me, I'm not fooling thee! "The flowers" I know were very fair, But why take care?

You need not fear their sweets to share, There's nothing false nor fickle there, Then why beware?

Believe me, I'm not fooling thee ! Utica Female Academy, July 17th, 1840

FLOWERS AND SHRUBS.

Why does not every lady who can afford it -- and er in her window? It is very cheap-its cheapness is next to nothing if you raise it from seed, or from buce on the 2d of August:—"The bark Mary, Capt a slip; and it is a beauty and a companion. It was the remark of Leigh Hunt, that it sweetens the 5 N., lon. 72 11 W. She was a large herm, brig air, rejoices the eye, links you with nature and in- painted black, with a narrow red streak, mounting nocence, and is something to love. And if it cannot hate you; it cannot atter a heartful thing even for you neglecting it ; for, though it is all beauty, it has no vanity; and, such being the case, and living as it does purely to do you good and afford you pleasure, how will you be able to neglect it? We receive, in imagination, the scent of those good natured leaves, which allow you to carry off their perfume on our fingers; for good natured they are, in that respect, above all other plants, and fitted for the hospitality of your room. The very feel of the leaf has a household warmth in it-something analagous to clothing and comfort.

More of the Census .- The Cincinnati census Marshall contrives to fall in occasionally with some very strange bipeds. The following "crittur" is curious specimen of the feminine genus homo:-

Sixty-one." "And your eldest son?"-"Twenty-one." "And how old do you call yourself?" "I do not know my age exactly, but it is about thirty." "Did Funderstand you, madam, that your eldest son was twenty-seven." "Yes." "You must surely then be more than thirty?" "Well, sir, (quite snappishly,) I told you about thirty; I can't tell exactly; it may be thirty-one or two, but I am positive it is not over that."

CAUSE AND EFFECT. "John, has the doctor

"Yes, sir!" "Then go immediately for the undetaker."

"DEPARTED BLOOMS,"-Two blooming young ladies, one day last week, got caught out in a sudden shower. On reaching home they found the rain had washed the color from their cheeks.

TEARS OF THE HERO OF AUSTERLITZ

Who forgets the anecdote of Napoleon, and the illage bells of Brientz? He was riding late one day over a battle field, gazing stern and unmoved on the dying and the dead that strewed the ground by thousands about him, when suddenly 'those eveing bells' struck up a merry peal. The Emperor paused to listen; his heart was softened; memory was busy with the past; he was no longer the conmeror of Austerlitz, but the innocent, happy school by at Brientz; and dismounting from his horse, he seated himself on the stump of an old tree, and to the astonishment of Rapp, who relates the circumstance, burst into tears. The rock was smitten, and the living waters came gushing from it.

RETORT .- Some time ago, a certain clergynan being on the point of death, but being after. The gatherings will be read with mortification and wards recovered, was told that a young clergy-chagrin by the "coon tail" heroes. Mum is the wards recovered, was told that a young clergyman was applying for the next presentation. The reverend gentleman having called upon the young clergyman, upbraided him with wishing to supplant him. "I now perceive," added he, "that you wanted my death, sir," "No, no," replied the fort. We again say to our friends in Ohio, that the tide is in their favor, push on the boat!—Ohio the other "I only wanted your living, sir."

[COPY.]

Post Office Department, Contract office, ? Sin-Since issuing the orders of the 5th, 15th, and 20th August, indicating a determination of the Department to enforce the legal restriction upon the conveyance of newspapers by contractors and their agents, over post routes, out of the mail, informa tion has been received, that the papers usually sent in that way would not, if the restriction were enforced, be carried in the mail so as to contribute to the revenues of the Department: And perceiving also that those whose interests are most affected by the enforcement of this prohibition profess to entertain doubts in regard to the construction given to the law, and that a very general public sentimen prevails that this restriction has, by a change in the modes and facilities of conveying newspapers, be-come inexpedient if not unjust,—the Postmaster General, on a review of the question, has come to the conclusion to suspend for the present adopting the measures indicated by the said orders for the enforcement of the restriction, with the view of affording an opportunity, after the public mind has been called to the question, for Congress to consider the subject, and to adopt such further legislation in relation to it as they may think the present condition and interests of the country may demand. Very respectfally,

Your obedient servant, (Signed) S. R. HOBBIE. First Assistant P. M. Gen.

N. GREENE, Esq., P. M. Boston.

DREADFUL MURDER ON THE DELA-WARE.

The Philadelphia Gazette of Wednesday, con tains the particulars of a savage murder committed on board the schooner Oread, as communicated by the captain, B. Reynolds, to the city authorities .-The schooner belongs to Eastport, Maine, and was below, the cook, a burly negro, named James Mor-ris, attacked and killed the man who had been Edward Prime, who was in the forecastle. The boy, on recovering his senses after the blow, was threatened with instant death if he spoke or moved. Having secured the watches of the captain & mate, shore in the boat. The body of the murdered man had despatched officers in pursuit of the murderer, and also a posse in search of the body of the mur-dered man. We find the following description of

A SUPPOSED PIRATE.

Captain Watson, of the ship Roanoke, from Rio reports having been boarded on the 5th of August, in lat. 10 45 S., Ion. 34 50 W., by H. B. M. brig who can not—have a geranium or some other flow- Partridge, from whom he received the following information, which had been obtained from Pernam-Clark, from Baltimore, on her passage to Pernambuco, fell in with a suspicious looking vessel in lat four carronades and a pivot gun. She chased the Mary several hours, and fired at her until she hove too, and indeed once afterwards. She hailed in Spanish and broken English, ordering the Mary to take in sails, and upon Captain Clark asking what he wanted, he was told that it was "none of his business." A ship and a bark from the southward baseing in sight at the same time caused him to make all sail in an opposite direction, without boarding the Mary. When first seen, at day light, the stranger had nothing set but a fore-spencer, but made all sail instantly on discovering the bark."-Roston Post.

From the State Capitol Gazette.

PERSECUTION OF IRISHMEN.

What must every true-hearted son of the "Em erald Isie," who has sought refuge in this country from the tyrany and oppression of British rulers at home, think of a party, the members of which give atterance to such sentiments as the following. it scarcely be believed that in this land of Liberty which has always been "an assylum for the oppre "Madam, what ago shall I put you down?—(no direct answer.) How old is your husband?"— so base, so black-hearted, and so unworthy the name of an American citizen, who would endorse language so utterly at variance with the spirit of our free institutions. It is to true that such men are to be founn; yet thank God, they do not belong to the Democratic party; they are friends of the White Slavery and Abalition candidate for the Presidency, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, and have had no interest in common with the large por-tion of our fellow citizens—the farmer the mechanie the laborer are emphatically the bone and sinew of the nation. We invite the attention of every Irishman to the subject, and then ask him to say whether he or any of his friends would so far forget their duty to themselves and their adopted country, as to lend the most feeble aid to elevate to power the candidate of a party which has already, in a hundred instances, proclaimed eternal hostility to every foreigner who sets his feet upon our shores. We ask exery Irishman and every descendant of Irishmen, to reflect seriously

DENTISTICAL .- " An Eligant Extract." as the dentist said when he pulled out one half of a jaw with a tooth.

THE GREAT WORK GOES ON .- We learn that on Monday last, at Hillsborough, Hiland county, there was four to five thousand democrats assembled, who were addressed with power and effect Gov. Shannon, Senator Allen, Thomas L. Har and Gen. Baldwin, the candidate for Congress in that district. The greatest enthusiasm seems to prevail every where, which is indeed cheering to the heart of every democrat and lover of his coun-

There were also very good meetings at Batavia and Lebanon, ranging from 1500 to 2000, though meetings had been held nearly all round them.-Ohio Statesman.

OHIO GOES THE CAPER AND NO MISTARE.

REMARKS OF MR. LINCOLN, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In the House of Representatives, in reply to Mr. OGLE, upon the proposition of the latter to strike out of the General Appropriation Bill a small item for alterations and repairs of the President's House, &c.

[Prepared by Mr. LINCOLN, and published in the tween Mr. L. and Mr. O., was omitted by the former, because Mr. O. had avoided an allusion to it in his printed speech. It is supplied now by the reporter for the Globe.]

poke in substance as follows: Pennsylvania had acted in thus singling him out prised. and attacking him, without the least provocation,

had undertaken to condemn, in no very mild lanris, attacked and kilfed the man who had been left in charge of the deck, and inflicted a severe wound with an axe on the head of a boy named induced to say what he did, on the supposition, that from his situation as chairman of the committee on Public Buildings, he had a better opportunity of gaining information on those matters than the member himself. He had also told the gentleman and the clothes of the hands, the villain escaped on that there were matters of higher importance than those, which required attention, and he nad endea-

ask him by what authority Le undertakes to assume whigs?

"[I deny his competence as a truth-loving man, arraigned, I shall choose to be arraigned for that in cation of charges; and in the present instance I de- fluence." fy the gentleman to substantiate his charges.

"[The member has no excuse for his rude and abusive attack on me. He is entirely without apology. On Tuesday of the present week, he brought to me the Globe from which he reads, and referred to the published speech of mine delivered a fortnight ago. I informed him that I had had no opportunity of revising that speech previous to its publication. I also told him that I noticed in it several inaccuracies, not 'lies,' as the member represents; for I do not believe that the Reporter to the Globe would willingly misrepresent me. They were undoubtedly misapprehensions of my remarks, arising from the extreme difficulty of hearing on some occasions. I told the member, however, that the first leisure moment I could get to make the necessary corrections it should be done. Then how

many particulars imperfect? "[Mr. L. then proceeded to notice the carping of Mr. Ogle at the term 'forefather,' inadvertently substituted by the reporter for 'predecessor.' I., said he believed he used the former term but once, but the latter he did use many times in the course of his speech, and the error of the reporter in that respect in his opinion, was no very great Yet, continued Mr. L., the member has thought proper to cast ridicule on my argument in relation to the furniture of the President's House, because I am represented as having used the term 'forefather' instead of 'predecessor.' And this, too, after I had previously told him that the word forefather' was a misapprehension on the part of the reporter. I ask, is such conduct gentlemanly, or ecoming the respect due from one member to a-

nother upon this floor? "[Mr. I., then referred to several misrepresentations by Mr. Ogle of the report in the Globe, and of wrong constructions placed by him on some of the sentences, by reading a part only, when the remainder would have silenced his objections. Among The member from Pennsylvania, (said Mr. Linother matters, said Mr. L., the member has represented me as saying that the President's House was destitute of furniture. Now I ask him to show me if the speech will warrant the assertion he has made! I expressly alluded to the manner in which the

"[Again : the member has taken exception to that portion of the speech in relation to the salary of the gardener at the President's square. But that is a misprint, the amount being \$450, insteed of

"[The member says he is determined to sift this thing to the bottom. Now, in my humble opinion, he does not know where the bottom is, nor does he know the top from the bottom, and before I conclude, I will show that in the spirit of fault finding, he has referred to very unsatifactory sources from the bottom, and before I "[Mr. I. then put it to the member from Penn-

sylvania, and the committee, whether for this mis-print of a single figure in the salary of the gardener, it became that member in the character of a gentleman to adduce it as a proof that he, Mr. L., had been culpable in supporting the appropri-

"[These then, said Mr. L., ard the items which the member says I am amenable before the country and my constituents, and I appeal to the

house whether, after the promise I had given to taught to toil as faithfully, and to direct my thoughts him to correct the inaccuracies in my reported re-marks, it was fair for him to make use of the lan-lesson more have I learned, that in reference to the gauge he has. What gentleman could have refused | conduct of others, the tongue is an unruly organ, to give me a reasonable opportunity to correct those which an evil spirit may indulge, but which candor misapprehensions?

"[I now say that I find no fault with the reporter except this; it would have been more agreeable the remarks of the member to show the absurdity Prepared by Mr. Lincoln, and published in the National Intelligencer, except the introductory part in brackets. This part being personal te- livered, & the reporter not knowing when he would return, suffered it to go to press, believing it to be

marks not directed to the main object for which he by the reporter for the Globe.] had risen, but merely incidental, and in the latter million of dollars to the nation, and from that time portion of his speech he had found as much fault to the present it has been occupied in the manner as he could with other appropriations made by

member from Pennsylvania. But unpleasant as was the nature of that controversy, and novel as while he related a great number of anecdotes with was the situation in which he was placed by the was the situation in which he was placed by the sudden and unjustifiable attack, he would make an were inaccuracies. And I again ask, would it not and the occasions for further supplies have since effort to show that he was still deserving of the good opinion of the House and of the country.—

Yes, powerfully impressed as he was with the responsibility resting upon him, he would trespass on proper to pour out ridicule and abuse? But it is would be suited to no other residence. The reathe time of the committee for a few moments in attempting to show how unfairly the gentleman from conduct towards me, that I have no right to be sur-

"[The member has undertaken to say, that I am he has not the election to refuse, and the tenacy of the which at the expiration of the proceeded to say, that some two Whig. It defe him to show that I am no Whig. But I will say that I am no such a representative of the property in the disposal of the property in the attempt to dispose of it for any other place or use, he had deemed it his duty to justify the small appropriation required, and for which he had just been been satisfy him on that subject. But if he is the country itself would suffer by such an arrangebound to Bristol, Bucks county, for a load of coal.
She lay at anchor abreast of Frankford, on Tuesday night waiting for the tide. Some time during the night, while the captain and mate were asleep below the new from Pennsylvania, who in that speech below to be recollected that those remarks willing to renounce the relation. If all the whigs his salary in the purchase of suitable and sufficient waiting for the tide. Some time during the close of a three days' speech by the member, then I must admit that I am the night, while the captain and mate were asleep the member from Pennsylvania, who in that speech to representative of the whigs, neither in taste, appointed means for his proper support in the ofmorals, language, nor manners. A man who represents the whigs, must have no such qualifications as that member.

"I claim, said Mr. I., to be as good a represen tative of the whigs as any other whig member of congress on this floor.

"(Mr. OGLE here explained that what he had said was "the gentleman claimed to be the representative of the whig party on the committee.'') "[Mr. Lincoln: If the gentleman had said on-

tim was Aaron Cross. The boy was taken to the Philadelphia Hospital, where his wound was dress-that anger and malice had been rankling in the If not, why should be talk of arraigning me before ed and every attention paid to him. Morris was breast of the gentleman for a whole fortnight until my constituents? I thank the member for utterthe accredited messengers from the prondest and shipped at Philadelphia, not more than twelve now, when he had given full year in a threat to aring this threat before the House and the people.—
most powerful, the enlightened and mest refined of now, when he had given full vent in a threat to ar- ing this threat before the House and the people.hours before he perpetrated the crime. The Mayor raign him, Mr. L. before his constituents and the For I am willing, not only that he should arraign country. He would envy the feelings of no man me before the whigs of this House, but I am glad who could thus harbor malice in his breast for a whole fortnight, and concoct materials for the vin-

will, however, tell the member, that I deny his appropriation right, am I to be denonneed by the him to occupy at his own cost, a smaller and more right to put me on my trial here or elsewhere. I member, as an unworthy representative of the hundle dwelling, than to submit to the inconventhe power of arraigning one of his fellow members to stand the test of my conduct in relation to this

matter, both here and elsewhere. to present these charges against me. When I am duct, I have been influenced by a desire of getting into favor with the President. He not only arraigns which there may be at least some shadow of a my conduct, but my motives also, for he speaks of charge; but I do not intend to submit to the fabri- the influence of the White House' or 'palace in-Also that 'I have shaken the gers of the President, and drank wine at his table. Now I have this remark to make-that none but one who is capable of being influenced by such things would suggest it in reference to the conduct

"[What right has he to suppose that I have been influenced by such motives in the discharge of my duty? What right has he to judge others by his own corrupt standard, and impate to them motives which existed only in his own corrept imagination If any man felt conscious that he could not resist those influences, it is perhaps very natural for him to suppose that others should do the same. But if that member is capable of being thus influenced, I deny his right to impute such meanness to any one else. Because the member may be afraid to trust himself at the White House, fearing that, if he great was my surprise when the member this eve- drank the President's wine, he should lose his inning arose and poured out his abuse, quoting a tegrity, is that any reason why others should not speech which be had just been informed was in venture within the precincts of the building in the discharge of their duty? For my part I can say that I am not afraid, in the discharge of my duty, to go to the White House, take the President by the hand, and partake of his hospitality, because I have sufficient confidence in myself to believe that, in so doing, I can still remain an honest man. Let him who has not that confidence, and who feels that his integrity would be endangered thereby, abstain

from the temptation.

"[Am I to be arraigned by the member because happen to differ with him in a mere measure of expediency on a question whether money shall be expended in one manner or another; or whether are or less money shall be expended? This is a mere matter of taste, and no one can suppose it to be any derogation of principle because my taste may happen to differ from his. For instace, it may be the taste of one man to have very plain furniture while another may prefer rich furniture. But who difference of taste argues a can believe that this

coln,) has insisted that the tendency of my remarks was to justify the purchase of extravagant articles of furniture for the President's house. that I attempted no such justification, for I had neither seen many of the exceptionable articles, nor ante-room was furnished, and it was to that room inquired into their price. The argument, so far as I alluded when I said, that instead of its being it went, was against that false standard of economy well farnished, it was entirely destitute of farni- which measures the value of a thing by its costs. and decides upon its fitness with no reference whatever to the place or occasion for its use. The se-lection of furniture for such an espablishment is matter of taste, about which minds may well differ; and I said that while some would consider as most appropriate the rich and showy, others would pre-fer the plain and simple in fashion, but that, for a mansion so spacious and so magnificent as that which the nation had provided for the chief magistrate, the furniture, so far as I had seen, was neither too good nor too abundant. In this I am not aware that I'am alone among the whigs, although I may not indeed be so happy as to meet the ap-But does such a difference proving voice of all. member suggests that my manner of life and habits of thinking may have given me a taste for articles of thinking may have given me a taste for articles of extravagance. What does he know of my habhonorably laborious, and as plainly republican, at least, as his own. Be it from necessity or choice, I am in no wise ignorant of those duties and offices which become the humblest station. I have been if ifteen years, having been first engaged in 1825.—

and a love of truth should at all times restrain.

Mr. Chairman, it can only be necessary to review procured. These appropriations are the grants of legislation by the representatives of the people. substantially correct.)

"[Mr. L. then explained that the portion of his speech, published in the Globe, consisted of rethan forty years have now elapsed since the building was erected, at the charge of more than half a in which it is now used. Congress, through all this "[He believed the general course of his tife had been such, as to avoid controversies like that in which he was now unexpectedly involved with the to stay and hear his remarks. Laccordingly waited, sonableness of compelling a President elect to an outlay exceeding his annual salary in the purchase of furniture for a house, the occupancy of which "[The member has undertaken to say, that I am he has not the election to refuse, and the tenacy of ce, or, by the neglect of such provision, would exhibit to the world, in his public station, the disereditable contrast of magnificent apartments mean-ly destitute or scantily furnished with whatever was appropriate to their occupation. It is a great mistake to suppose that these accommodations are for the personal relief, or to the private advantage of the President. He is made by them, and by the an plitude of his salary, emphatically the host of the nation. His guests are the guests of the peoshore in the boat. The body of the murdered man was not found, and is supposed to have been thrown overloard by the murderer, as the night head and side of the vessel, as well as the deck, were smearsed with blood. The name of the unfortunate viced with blood with blood with a new order of the member, which had just before them and the country! Did he not mean to say that I was no representative of whig principles:

| It has, I should have thought it very proper; but wored to point out what they were.

| It has, I should have thought it very proper; but he said I was no representative of the whigs, and that he would go to my constituents and arraign me position in which, in the person of the chief magistrate, they receive from the respection. This house of the people is the fitting position in which, in the person of the chief magistrate, they receive from the respection. great republic. Here ambassadors and ministers, jost powerful, the enlightened and most refined of the kingdoms of the earth, are received and entertained in the name of the hospitality of the nation! in height, stout built, and somewhat pitted with the small pox. He was seen in the city about 4 o'clock this morning, and it is presumed he left here in the seven o'clock line for New York. He has a small trunk with him."

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In the courtesies of official station are exchanged between the high functionaries of the city can be placed on his charges. But I can tell him that in carrying this question before try constituents, I will not depend on the manner in which he may choose to write out his speech as to how I that the place and its appendages are howard the shall be represented, but on the manner in which he may choose to write out his speech as to how I that the place and its appendages are howard the shall be represented, but on the manner in which he may choose to write out his speech as to how I that the place and its appendages are howard the shall be represented, but on the manner in which he may choose to write out his speech as to how I that the place and its appendages are howard the shall be represented, but on the manner in which he may choose to write out his speech as to how I that the place and its appendages are howard the shall be represented, but on the manner in which he can be placed on his charges. But I can tell him that in carrying this question before try constituents and extended to all classes of the citithat in carrying the question before try constituents and the country that the place and its appendages are howard that in carrying the question before try constituents. abuse upon the head of his political friend.

"But, said Mr. L., the member says he wil arraign me before my constituents and the country, as well as before the house. This is certainly very strange language for the member to use, and to utter on the floor a threat of the kind against me. I ter on the floor a threat of the kind against me. I But I tell that member that I am willing jences and heavy exactions which his required residence in the executive mansion necessarily in poses. Sure I am, that in a pecuniary point of view, "[The member also insinuates that, in my con- it would be much better for any incumbent in the office to receive ten thousand dollars, and furnish his own babitation, than with twenty-live thousand to maintain the style of living and public hospitality which every President in succession, has deemed but in conformity with the design, as well as the liberality of present provisions. But the member complains of it as a monstrous

buse, that the President of the United States, in ddition to his salary and the use of a farnished house, should have the grounds about the latter kept in order at the public expense. He says a President ought to furnish his own house and employ his own gardener, as his salary is amply sufient. I have only to add to what I have before said on this subject, that such has not been the judgment or the pleasure of the people. For forty years, their representatives sitting in these halls, without division in sentiment or vote, have provided the house, supplied the furniture, directed the enclosure and improvement of the grounds, and required their occupation by the chief magistrate.— The salary may be sufficient for the officer. On this point I take no issue with the member. So may per diem of eight dollars be ample compensation for a representative in congress. But does the scrapulous member himself receive nothing more? demand of him to say if eight dollars per day is not abundant recompense for the value of his la-bors here; and yet, does he keep his hands clean from all the perquisites of place? Has he no goveroment stationary in his room? No congressional penknife of costly extravagance at this very moent in his pocket? Has he never ordered to his lodgings the heatiful "embossed and lace-edged note paper," and "fancy scaling wax," for the use of his family, or received to his own use a distributive share of the "spoils," in costly editions of books printed at the expense of the treasury? Sir, let me not be misunderstood. I do not con-demn him in this, for the legislation of the house allows it. But I say he receives these things by a more questionable authority than does the President of the United States, the accommodations which are made the burdens of his complaint. When, therefore, the member goes to his constituents, and to mine, with the objections that the chief magistrate of the nation is (in his most courteous language) robbing and cheating the people in receiving, under an appropriation of congress, the use of a furnished house and the care of a garden, in addition to his salary, let him, at the same time, honestly admit, that to his own pay he adds, at the public charge, perquisites of considerable value and which a colleague of his, (Mr. Petrikin.) on another occasion, pronounced, although I think by gross exaggeration, equal in amount to the per diem. Sir, the President is much rather to be justified in the use of his furnished lodgings than the member in the enjoyment of his perquisites; for the latter may be refused, while the former, consistent with the arrangements of the government, cannot be de-

I regret, Mr. Chairman, that it is necessary for me to pursue this ungrateful subject further. I fear, in doing it, I shall exhaust the patience of the committee. But the member cavits with me for sustaining the appropriation for the salary of the gardener at the President's square. In my remarks on a former day, to which he excepts, I said that this had been a usual appropriation for many years, Sir, I can tell him they have been as showing that the gardener, the very same individ